United Nations A/HRC/RES/26/1

General Assembly

Distr.: General
9 July 2014

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Human Rights Council
Twenty-sixth session
Agenda item 9
Racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related forms of intolerance, follow-up to and implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action

Resolution adopted by the Human Rights Council

26/1 Implementation of the International Decade for People of African Descent: draft programme of activities

The Human Rights Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 68/237 of 23 December 2013, by which the Assembly proclaimed the International Decade for People of African Descent, commencing on 1 January 2015 and ending on 31 December 2024,

Recalling also its resolution 25/33 on the proclamation of the International Decade for People of African Descent and the work undertaken in that regard by the Intergovernmental Working Group on the Effective Implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action,

Bearing in mind the deadline of 30 June 2014 set by the General Assembly for the consideration and subsequent adoption of the draft programme of activities,

1. *Decides* to urgently transmit to the General Assembly, through the offices of the President of the General Assembly and his facilitator, the report of the Intergovernmental Working Group on the Effective Implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action containing the draft programme of activities in its current form;[1]

[1] A/HRC/26/55.

GE.14-07971

Please recycle

2. *Invites* the General Assembly to proceed with the consideration and subsequent adoption of the draft programme of activities for the implementation of the International Decade for People of African Descent, commencing on 1 January 2015.

21st meeting
18 June 2014

[Adopted without a vote.]

United Nations A/HRC/RES/26/2

General Assembly

Distr.: General
16 July 2014

Original: English

Human Rights Council
Twenty-sixth session
Agenda item 3
Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development

Resolution adopted by the Human Rights Council

26/2 The question of the death penalty

The Human Rights Council,

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and reaffirming that all States must implement their obligations under international human rights law,

Recalling also the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights aiming at the abolition of the death penalty,

Recalling further General Assembly resolutions 62/149 of 18 December 2007, 63/168 of 18 December 2008, 65/206 of 21 December 2010 and 67/176 of 20 December 2012 on the question of a moratorium on the use of the death penalty,

Reaffirming the safeguards guaranteeing protection of those facing the death penalty set out in the annex to Economic and Social Council resolution 1984/50 of 25 May 1984, and the provisions regarding the implementation of the guidelines contained in Council resolutions 1989/64 of 24 May 1989 and 1996/15 of 23 July 1996,

Recalling all the resolutions of the Commission on Human Rights on the question of the death penalty, the last of which was resolution 2005/59 of 20 April 2005,

Recalling also Human Rights Council decision 18/117 of 28 September 2011 on reporting by the Secretary-General on the question of the death penalty, Council resolution 22/11 of 21 March 2013 on a panel on the human rights of children of parents sentenced to the death penalty or executed, and Council decision 22/117 of 21 March 2013 on a high-level panel discussion on the question of the death penalty,

Taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General on the question of the death penalty, the latest of which[1] highlighted the significant developments towards the universal abolition of the death penalty and some noticeable steps towards restricting its use in countries that have retained it, and reminded those States that still intend to implement the death penalty of the need to protect the rights of those facing the death penalty and to ensure that it is not imposed for offences committed by persons below 18 years of age, in particular in accordance with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Convention on the Rights of the Child,

Mindful of the work of special procedure mandate holders who have addressed human rights issues related to the death penalty, including the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment and the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions,

Mindful also of the work undertaken by the treaty bodies to address human rights issues related to the death penalty,

Welcoming the fact that many States are applying a moratorium on the use of the death penalty,

Noting that States with different legal systems, traditions, cultures and religious backgrounds have abolished the death penalty or are applying a moratorium on its use,

Strongly deploring the fact that the use of the death penalty leads to violations of the human rights of those facing the death penalty and of other affected persons,

Acknowledging the interest in studying the question of the death penalty, as well as in holding national and international debates related thereto,

1. *Urges* States that have not yet abolished the death penalty to protect the rights of those facing the death penalty and to ensure that the death penalty is not imposed for offences committed by persons below 18 years of age, in particular in accordance with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Convention on the Rights of the Child;

2. *Calls upon* States that have not yet acceded to or ratified the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights aiming at the abolition of the death penalty to consider doing so;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to dedicate the 2015 supplement to his quinquennial report on capital punishment to the consequences arising at various stages of the imposition and application of the death penalty on the enjoyment of the human rights of those facing the death penalty and other affected persons, and to present it to the Human Rights Council at its thirtieth session;

4. *Decides* to convene biennial high-level panel discussions in order to further exchange views on the question of the death penalty, the first of which is to be held at the twenty-eighth session of the Human Rights Council and is to address regional efforts aiming at the abolition of the death penalty and the challenges faced in that regard;

5. *Requests* the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to organize the panel discussions and to liaise with States, relevant United Nations bodies, agencies, treaty bodies, special procedures and regional human rights mechanisms, as well as with parliamentarians, civil society, including non-governmental organizations,

[1] A/HRC/24/18.

and national human rights institutions, with a view to ensuring their participation in the panel discussions;

6. *Also requests* the Office of the High Commissioner to prepare a summary report on the first panel discussion for submission to the Human Rights Council at its thirtieth session;

7. *Decides* to continue consideration of this issue in accordance with its programme of work.

37th meeting
26 June 2014

[Adopted by a recorded vote of 29 to 10, with 8 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Benin, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Chile, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Czech Republic, Estonia, France, Gabon, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Kazakhstan, Mexico, Montenegro, Namibia, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Sierra Leone, South Africa, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Against:

Botswana, China, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Japan, Kuwait, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates

Abstaining:

Cuba, Kenya, Maldives, Morocco, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, United States of America, Viet Nam]

United Nations A/HRC/RES/26/3

General Assembly

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17 July 2014

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Human Rights Council
Twenty-sixth session
Agenda item 3
Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development

Resolution adopted by the Human Rights Council

26/3 Extreme poverty and human rights

The Human Rights Council,

Recalling that, in accordance with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenants on Human Rights, the ideal of a world in which all human beings can enjoy freedom from fear and want can be achieved only if conditions are created whereby everyone may enjoy his or her economic, social and cultural rights, as well as his or her civil and political rights, and reaffirming in this regard the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,

Recalling also all previous resolutions on the issue of human rights and extreme poverty adopted by the General Assembly, including resolutions 65/214 of 21 December 2010 and 67/164 of 20 December 2012, and by the Commission on Human Rights, as well as relevant Human Rights Council resolutions, including Council resolutions 2/2 of 27 November 2006, 7/27 of 28 March 2008, 8/11 of 18 June 2008, 12/19 of 2 October 2009, 15/19 of 30 September 2010, 17/13 of 17 June 2011 and 21/11 of 27 September 2012,

Recalling further that, in its resolution 62/205 of 19 December 2007, the General Assembly proclaimed the Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2008-2017) in order to support, in an efficient and coordinated manner, the internationally agreed development goals relating to poverty eradication, including the Millennium Development Goals,

Recalling that, in its resolution 67/164 of 20 December 2012, the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the guiding principles on extreme poverty and human rights, adopted by the Human Rights Council in its resolution 21/11, as a useful tool for States in the formulation and implementation of poverty reduction and eradication policies, as appropriate,

Reaffirming in this regard the commitments made at relevant United Nations conferences and summits, including those made at the World Summit for Social

Development, held in Copenhagen in 1995, at the Millennium Summit, at which Heads of State and Government committed themselves to eradicate extreme poverty and to halve, by 2015, the proportion of the world's people whose income is less than one dollar a day and of those who suffer from hunger, and at the 2005 World Summit, and welcoming the conclusions of the summit on the Millennium Development Goals, held in New York from 20 to 22 September 2010,

Deeply concerned that extreme poverty persists in all countries of the world, regardless of their economic, social and cultural situation, and that its extent and manifestations are particularly severe in developing countries,

Reaffirming that the existence of widespread extreme poverty inhibits the full and effective enjoyment of human rights and that its immediate alleviation and eventual eradication must remain a high priority for the international community,

Recalling its resolutions 5/1, on the institution-building of the Human Rights Council, and 5/2, on the Code of Conduct for Special Procedures Mandate Holders of the Council, of 18 June 2007, and stressing that the mandate holder shall discharge his or her duties in accordance with those resolutions and the annexes thereto,

Expressing its gratitude to the previous mandate holder on extreme poverty and human rights for the important work accomplished in the discharge of her mandate, in particular for her work on the drafting of the guiding principles on extreme poverty and human rights, and conscious of the necessity to continue working on the implementation of the principles,

1. *Welcomes* the work of the Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights, including the comprehensive, transparent and inclusive consultations conducted with relevant and interested actors from all regions for her thematic reports, as well as the undertaking of country missions, and welcomes the report of the Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights on fiscal and tax policy;[1]

2. *Decides* to extend, for a period of three years, the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights as set out in Human Rights Council resolution 8/11;

3. *Requests* the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to continue to give high priority to extreme poverty and human rights, and invites it to pursue further work in this area, integrating and cooperating fully with the Special Rapporteur in the various activities, notably the Social Forum and the dissemination and implementation of the guiding principles on extreme poverty and human rights, and to continue to provide the Special Rapporteur with all the assistance necessary for the effective fulfilment of his mandate;

4. *Requests* the Special Rapporteur to submit an annual report on the implementation of the present resolution to the General Assembly and to the Human Rights Council, in accordance with their programmes of work;

5. *Also requests* the Special Rapporteur to promote the effective and comprehensive dissemination and implementation of the guiding principles on extreme poverty and human rights;

6. *Calls upon* all Governments to cooperate with and assist the Special Rapporteur in his task, to supply all necessary information requested by the mandate holder,

[1] A/HRC/26/28.

and to respond favourably to the requests of the Special Rapporteur to visit their countries to enable him to fulfil his mandate effectively;

7. *Invites* relevant United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, treaty bodies and civil society actors, including non-governmental organizations, as well as the private sector, to cooperate fully with the Special Rapporteur in the fulfilment of his mandate;

8. *Decides* to continue its consideration of the issue of extreme poverty and human rights in accordance with its programme of work.

37th meeting
26 June 2014

[Adopted without a vote.]

United Nations A/HRC/RES/26/4

General Assembly

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Human Rights Council
Twenty-sixth session
Agenda item 3
Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development

Resolution adopted by the Human Rights Council

26/4 Protection of Roma[1]

The Human Rights Council,

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action,

Recalling the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,

Recalling also the Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities,

Recalling further general recommendation XXVII of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination on discrimination against Roma,

Bearing in mind Commission on Human Rights resolution 1992/65 entitled "Protection of Roma (Gypsies)" of 4 March 1992,

Taking note of the efforts of the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and the Special Rapporteur on minority issues to fight against discrimination and the social exclusion of Roma,

[1] The term "Roma" used throughout the present text refers to Roma, Sinti, Kale and Travellers, and aims to cover the wide diversity of groups concerned, including groups that identify themselves as "Gypsies".

Recognizing that Roma have faced, for more than five centuries, widespread and enduring discrimination, rejection, social exclusion and marginalization all over the world, in particular in Europe, and in all areas of life,

Expressing concern that Roma in many parts of the world continue to be socially and economically marginalized, which undermines the respect of their human rights, propagates prejudice and impedes their full participation in society and the effective exercise of civic responsibilities,

Recognizing the existence of anti-Gypsyism as a specific form of racism and intolerance, leading to hostile acts ranging from exclusion to violence against Roma communities,

Deploring the recent rise of anti-Gypsyism, anti-Roma rhetoric and violent attacks against Roma, which constitutes a major obstacle to the successful social inclusion of Roma and the full respect of their human rights,

Recognizing that the primary responsibility for combating discrimination against Roma and for promoting their inclusion lies with the States of which Roma are nationals or long-term legal residents, while the role of the international community is to support and assist the efforts made at the regional, national and, in particular, local levels,

Bearing in mind that the challenges faced by States in handling Roma issues may have cross-border implications,

Noting the work done by States, regional organizations, national human rights institutions and civil society organizations to promote and protect the rights of Roma,

1. *Condemns* unequivocally the persistent manifestations of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance against Roma, including violence, stigmatization and social exclusion;

2. *Recognizes* the need to carry out a comprehensive study of the human rights situation of Roma worldwide, with a particular focus on the phenomenon of anti-Gypsyism;

3. *Invites* the Special Rapporteur on minority issues to prepare the above-mentioned study with concrete recommendations in consultation with States, national human rights institutions, civil society organizations, regional arrangements, and relevant special procedures and treaty bodies, and to submit it to the Human Rights Council at its twenty-ninth session;

4. *Also invites* the Special Rapporteur, while making recommendations for future thematic subjects of the Forum on Minority Issues, to take the present resolution into account;

5. *Decides* to be seized of the matter.

37th meeting
26 June 2014

[Adopted without a vote.]

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General Assembly

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Human Rights Council
Twenty-sixth session
Agenda item 3
Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development

Resolution adopted by the Human Rights Council

26/5 Elimination of discrimination against women

The Human Rights Council,

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities,

Recalling also the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, adopted on 25 June 1993 by the World Conference on Human Rights, the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, adopted on 13 September 1994, the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, adopted on 15 September 1995 by the Fourth World Conference on Women, and their review conferences in 2005 and 2010, the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action, adopted on 8 September 2001 by the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance, and the outcome document of the Durban Review Conference, adopted on 24 April 2009,

Recalling further General Assembly resolution 66/130 of 19 December 2011, Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) of 31 October 2000 and Human Rights Council resolutions 15/23 of 1 October 2010, 20/6 of 5 July 2012 and 23/7 of 13 June 2013 on the elimination of discrimination against women, and 20/4 of 5 July 2012 on the right to a nationality: women and children,

Bearing in mind that international human rights treaties, including the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, prohibit discrimination on the basis of gender and include guarantees

to ensure the enjoyment by women and men, and girls and boys, of their civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights on a basis of equality,

Recognizing that the full, equal and effective participation of women of all ages in all spheres of life on an equal basis with men is essential for the full and complete economic, political and social development of a country and for achieving lasting solutions to global challenges, and that gender equality and the empowerment of women benefit women, men, girls and boys and society as a whole,

Mindful of the fact that the elimination of discrimination against women and girls requires the consideration of their specific socioeconomic context, and recognizing that laws, policies, customs and traditions that restrict their equal access to full and effective participation in development processes and economic and social life are discriminatory, and that the non-participation of women in decision-making contributes to the feminization of poverty and hampers sustainable development and economic growth,

Mindful also of the gender gaps in salaries, social security, pensions, decision-making and access to resources, capital and financial services, the burden of unpaid care work and the concentration of women in higher numbers than men in the informal sector,

Bearing in mind the challenges still faced by all countries throughout the world to overcome inequality between men and women, and the need to intensify efforts to eliminate all forms of discrimination against women and girls throughout the world,

Recognizing and deeply regretting that many women and girls face multiple forms of discrimination and are still subject to significant disadvantage as the result of discriminatory laws and practices, and that de jure and de facto equality has not been achieved,

Deeply concerned by the widespread persistence of various forms of violence against girls and women of all ages,

Acknowledging the work undertaken by the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, the Commission on the Status of Women, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, the special procedures mandate holders of the Human Rights Council and other relevant United Nations bodies, funds, agencies and mechanisms to eliminate discrimination in law and in practice throughout the world, and noting the work undertaken by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the issue,

Recognizing that gender responsiveness is an essential part of the role played by national human rights institutions as established by the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles) adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 48/134 of 20 December 1993,

Underscoring that periods of economic and financial crisis pose additional challenges to the advancement of women's equal participation and representation in economic, political and social spheres,

1. *Welcomes* the work undertaken by the Working Group on the issue of discrimination against women in law and in practice, and takes note with appreciation of its report,[1] in which it focused on discrimination against women in economic and social life;

[1] A/HRC/26/39.

2. *Affirms* that realizing human rights requires the full, effective and meaningful participation of women in all aspects of economic and social life, on an equal footing with men;

3. *Calls upon* States to include, as appropriate, special or positive action measures to achieve gender equality and the empowerment of women in economic and social life as part of a comprehensive system-wide approach of non-discrimination and equality of opportunity and treatment;

4. *Also calls upon* States to promote the rights of women and girls and to support their empowerment by adopting, as appropriate, a coherent set of gender-responsive social and economic policies directed at the family, the workplace and the marketplace, and by addressing poverty and social exclusion in order to overcome the structural barriers and inequalities they face and thereby to ensure their long-term and sustainable participation in economic and social life;

5. *Further calls upon* States to promote reforms, the effectiveness of institutional mechanisms and good governance, and to accelerate the implementation of legal frameworks and policies directed towards achieving equality and the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women and girls, including nationality laws;

6. *Emphasizes* that the prohibition of discrimination against women on grounds of sex, pregnancy, maternity, parenthood or care work should be enforced for all women in all areas of work, including in the informal sector;

7. *Requests* States to take measures to overcome the barriers to women's economic opportunities resulting from maternity and the disproportionate burden of unpaid care work in order to permit choice by women and men as to how they allocate work and family duties and in order to enable the complementarity of work and family between women and men;

8. *Urges* States to take measures to reduce informal work for women, with a focus on female participation in economic life and by increasing women's economic opportunities, particularly in formal employment, in order to promote gender equality;

9. *Recommends* that States support women's entrepreneurship, including through training, the dissemination of information and the provision of credit and saving facilities, and by securing women's equal rights over resources to ensure women's equality and well-being;

10. *Also recommends* that States promote and protect women's rights by providing women with access to social security over the course of their life cycle;

11. *Calls upon* States to analyse and evaluate the impact of the economic and financial crisis from a gender perspective, and to ensure that the principles of gender equality and the empowerment of woman are reflected also in State-led initiatives to sustain and expand the economic recovery, which can provide opportunities to tackle patterns of gender inequality and discrimination;

12. *Calls for* gender equality, the empowerment of women and human rights of women and girls to be reflected as a stand-alone goal and to be integrated and mainstreamed through, inter alia, targets and indicators, into all sustainable development goals in the post-2015 development agenda;

13. *Calls upon* States to take concrete steps towards eliminating all forms of discrimination against women and girls, directed to achieve gender equality and the empowerment of women at all levels of economic and social decision-making processes, especially during economic and financial crises, and to engage women in State-building;

14. *Stresses* the need to accelerate efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls, including in economic and social life, such as gender-based violence and sexual harassment against women in the public arena, such as in public transport and services, workplaces, educational institutions and cyberspace, to combat impunity, and to guarantee access to appropriate civil remedies and redress that take into account multiple, intersecting and aggravated forms of discrimination;

15. *Reaffirms* the importance of the right to education as key to the empowerment of women and girls and for ensuring equality and non-discrimination, and the need for the elimination of discriminatory laws and practices that prevent girls from completing their education;

16. *Calls upon* States and encourages institutions of global economic governance and business to promote women's equal access to decision-making positions and processes, and encourages them to appoint and promote women staff members in order to guarantee women's full participation;

17. *Urges* Governments to recognize the important role the media can play in the elimination of gender stereotypes and, to the extent consistent with freedom of expression, increase women's participation in and access to all forms of media, and to encourage the media to increase public awareness of the Beijing Platform for Action, the Millennium Development Goals, gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls;

18. *Recognizes* that the work done by civil society organizations, in particular independent women's civil society organizations, is crucial to promoting full equality in all aspects of economic and social life and eliminating violence against women and girls, including women human rights defenders, and that they therefore require support for their sustainability and growth;

19. *Calls upon* all States to cooperate with and assist the Working Group in its task, to supply all necessary available information requested by it and to give serious consideration to responding favourably to its requests to visit their country to enable it to fulfil its mandate effectively;

20. *Invites* relevant United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, treaty bodies within their respective mandates and civil society actors, including non-governmental organizations, as well as the private sector, to cooperate fully with the Working Group in the fulfilment of its mandate, and requests the Working Group to continue its cooperation with the Commission on the Status of Women, including by participating in its work, and reporting, on request;

21. *Requests* the Working Group to continue to work on its thematic priorities, namely, political and public life, economic and social life, family and cultural life, and health and safety, and to dedicate specific attention to good practices that have contributed to mobilizing society as a whole, including men and boys, in the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women and girls;

22. *Takes note with appreciation* of the intention of the Working Group to focus its next report on the issue of discrimination against women in law and in practice in family and cultural life;

23. *Requests* the Working Group, in the discharge of its mandate, to offer support to States' initiatives to address multiple forms of discrimination against women and girls when implementing their obligations as State parties to relevant international human rights treaties with regard to civil, cultural, economic, political and social rights, and related commitments, where applicable;

24. *Decides* to continue its consideration of this issue in conformity with its annual programme of work.

37th meeting
26 June 2014

[Adopted without a vote.]

United Nations A/HRC/RES/26/6

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Human Rights Council
Twenty-sixth session
Agenda item 3
Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development

Resolution adopted by the Human Rights Council

26/6. Mandate of the Independent Expert on human rights and international solidarity

The Human Rights Council,

Reaffirming all previous resolutions and decisions adopted by the Commission on Human Rights and the Human Rights Council on the issue of human rights and international solidarity, including Commission resolution 2005/55 of 20 April 2005 and Council resolutions 6/3 of 27 September 2007, 7/5 of 27 March 2008, 9/2 of 24 September 2008, 12/9 of 1 October 2009, 15/13 of 30 September 2010, 17/6 of 16 June 2011, 18/5 of 29 September 2011, 21/10 of 27 September 2012 and 23/12 of 13 June 2013,

Bearing in mind paragraph 6 of General Assembly resolution 60/251 of 15 March 2006,

Recalling its resolutions 5/1, on the institution-building of the Human Rights Council, and 5/2, on the Code of Conduct for Special Procedures Mandate Holders of the Council, of 18 June 2007, and stressing that the mandate holder shall discharge his or her duties in accordance with those resolutions and the annexes thereto,

Underlining the fact that the processes of promoting and protecting human rights should be conducted in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and international law,

Recalling that, at the World Conference on Human Rights, held in June 1993, States pledged to cooperate with each other in ensuring development and eliminating obstacles to development, and stressed that the international community should promote effective international cooperation for the realization of the right to development and the elimination of obstacles to development,

Reaffirming the fact that article 4 of the Declaration on the Right to Development states that sustained action is required to promote more rapid development of developing countries and, as a complement to the efforts of developing countries, effective

international cooperation is essential in order to provide these countries with the appropriate means and facilities to foster their comprehensive development,

Recognizing that the attention paid to the importance of international solidarity as a vital component of the efforts of developing countries to realize the right to development of their peoples and to promote the full enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights by everyone has been insufficient, and in this context reaffirming the critical relevance of international solidarity to the post-2015 development agenda,

1. *Reaffirms* the recognition set forth in the declaration adopted by the Heads of State and Government at the Millennium Summit of the fundamental value of solidarity to international relations in the twenty-first century in stating that global challenges must be managed in a way that distributes costs and burdens fairly, in accordance with the basic principles of equity and social justice, and that those who suffer or benefit least deserve help from those who benefit most;

2. *Also reaffirms* that international solidarity is not limited to international assistance and cooperation, aid, charity or humanitarian assistance; it is a broader concept and principle that includes sustainability in international relations, especially international economic relations, the peaceful coexistence of all members of the international community, equal partnerships and the equitable sharing of benefits and burdens;

3. *Reiterates its determination* to contribute to the solution of current world problems through increased international cooperation, to create conditions that will ensure that the needs and interests of future generations are not jeopardized by the burden of the past, and to hand over a better world to future generations;

4. *Reaffirms* the fact that the promotion of international cooperation is a duty for States, that it should be implemented without any conditionality and on the basis of mutual respect, in full compliance with the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations, in particular respect for the sovereignty of States, and taking into account national priorities;

5. *Welcomes* the report of the Independent Expert on human rights and international solidarity[1] and the work conducted by her;

6. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the Independent Expert on human rights and international solidarity for a period of three years;

7. *Requests* all States, United Nations agencies, other relevant international organizations and non-governmental organizations to mainstream the right of peoples and individuals to international solidarity into their activities, to cooperate with the Independent Expert in her mandate, to supply all necessary information requested by her and to give serious consideration to responding favourably to the requests of the Independent Expert to visit their countries, and to enable her to fulfil her mandate effectively;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to provide all the human and financial resources necessary for the effective fulfilment of the mandate of the Independent Expert;

9. *Requests* the Independent Expert to continue to participate in relevant international forums and major events with a view to promoting the importance of international solidarity in the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals and in the post-2015 sustainable development agenda;

[1] A/HRC/26/34 and Add.1.

10. *Takes note with appreciation* of the proposed draft declaration on the right of peoples and individuals to international solidarity contained in the report of the independent expert;[2]

11. *Decides* that, in order to obtain inputs from as many Member States as possible on the proposed draft declaration, the Independent Expert will convene regional consultations and/or workshops, and requests the Office of the High Commissioner to assist the Independent Expert in organizing these regional consultations and/or workshops;

12. *Requests* the Independent Expert to consolidate and consider the outputs from all the regional consultations, to submit to the Human Rights Council, at its thirty-second session, a report on those consultations and to submit to the Council and the General Assembly, before the end of her second term, a revised draft declaration;

13. *Also requests* the Independent Expert to report regularly to the Human Rights Council and the General Assembly in accordance with their respective programmes of work;

14. *Decides* to continue its consideration of this matter under the same agenda item.

37th meeting
26 June 2014

[Adopted by a recorded vote of 33 to 14. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Algeria, Argentina, Benin, Botswana, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Chile, China, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Ethiopia, Gabon, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Maldives, Mexico, Morocco, Namibia, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, South Africa, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam

Against:

Austria, Czech Republic, Estonia, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Montenegro, Republic of Korea, Romania, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America]

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[2] A/HRC/26/34/Add.1, annex.

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Human Rights Council
Twenty-sixth session
Agenda item 3
Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development

Resolution adopted by the Human Rights Council

26/7 Mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers

The Human Rights Council,

Recalling all previous resolutions and decisions of the Human Rights Council, as well as those of the Commission on Human Rights and the General Assembly, on the independence of the judiciary and on the integrity of the judicial system,

Convinced that an independent and impartial judiciary, an independent legal profession, an objective and impartial prosecution able to perform its functions accordingly and the integrity of the judicial system are essential prerequisites for the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms and the application of the rule of law and for ensuring fair trials without any discrimination,

Condemning the increasingly frequent attacks on the independence of judges, lawyers, prosecutors and court officials, in particular threats, intimidation and interference in the discharge of their professional functions,

Recalling its resolutions 5/1, on the institution-building of the Human Rights Council, and 5/2, on the Code of Conduct for Special Procedures Mandate Holders of the Council, of 18 June 2007, and stressing that the mandate holder shall discharge his or her duties in accordance with those resolutions and the annexes thereto,

1. *Commends* the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers for the important work undertaken in the discharge of her mandate;

2. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur for a period of three years on the same terms as provided by the Human Rights Council in its resolution 17/2 of 16 June 2011;

3. *Urges* all Governments to cooperate with and assist the Special Rapporteur in the performance of his or her tasks, to provide all necessary information requested by him or her, to respond to communications transmitted to them by the Special Rapporteur without undue delay, to consider responding favourably to his or her request for visits and to consider implementing his or her recommendations;

4. *Encourages* the United Nations, including its specialized agencies, as well as regional organizations, national human rights institutions, independent experts, bar associations, professional associations of judges and prosecutors, non-governmental organizations and other relevant stakeholders, to cooperate to the fullest extent possible with the Special Rapporteur in the fulfilment of his or her mandate;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to provide the Special Rapporteur with all the necessary human and financial resources for the effective fulfilment of his or her mandate;

6. *Decides* to continue consideration of this issue in accordance with its annual programme of work.

37th meeting
26 June 2014

[Adopted without a vote.]

United Nations A/HRC/RES/26/8

General Assembly

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Human Rights Council
Twenty-sixth session
Agenda item 3
Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development

Resolution adopted by the Human Rights Council

26/8 Mandate of the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children

The Human Rights Council,

Reaffirming all previous General Assembly and Human Rights Council resolutions on the problem of trafficking in persons, especially women and children,

Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,

Reaffirming the principles set forth in relevant human rights instruments and declarations, including the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Optional Protocol thereto on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Optional Protocol thereto,

Recalling the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto, and reaffirming in particular the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, and recalling the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others,

Recalling also the Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29), the Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182), the Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189) and the Domestic Workers Recommendation, 2011 (No. 201) of the International Labour Organization, and recalling the adoption by the Organization in 2014 of the Protocol to the Forced Labour Convention and the Recommendation on Supplementary Measures for the Effective Suppression of Forced Labour, 2014 (No. 203),

Taking note of the decision of the General Assembly to declare 30 July World Day against Trafficking in Persons,[1]

Taking note also of the Recommended Principles and Guidelines on Human Rights and Human Trafficking[2] and the commentary thereto developed by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights,

Recalling the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons and Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice resolution 20/3 of 15 April 2011,

Recognizing the concern expressed by the Human Rights Committee, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, the Committee on the Rights of the Child and the Committee against Torture at the persistence of trafficking and the vulnerability of trafficked persons to human rights violations and abuses,

Affirming that trafficking in persons violates and impairs or nullifies the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms, continues to pose a serious challenge to humanity and requires a concerted international assessment and response and genuine multilateral, regional and bilateral cooperation among countries of origin, transit and destination for its eradication,

Recognizing that victims of human trafficking are exposed to multiple forms of discrimination and violence, including on the grounds of gender, age, race, disability, ethnicity, culture and religion, as well as national or social origin or other status, and that these forms of discrimination may themselves fuel trafficking in persons,

Acknowledging that poverty is an important factor in making persons vulnerable to trafficking,

Recognizing that persons without nationality or birth registration are particularly vulnerable to trafficking,

Noting with concern that some of the demand fostering sexual exploitation, exploitative labour and the illegal removal of organs is met by trafficking in persons,

Bearing in mind that all States have an obligation to exercise due diligence to prevent trafficking in persons, to investigate instances of trafficking and punish perpetrators, to rescue victims and to provide for their protection and access to remedies, and that not doing so violates and impairs or nullifies the enjoyment of the human rights and fundamental freedoms of victims,

Recognizing the importance of the work of the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children, in the prevention and promotion of and global fight against human trafficking and in promoting awareness of and upholding the human rights of victims of trafficking,

Welcoming the cooperation of those States that have accepted requests for visits by the Special Rapporteur and have responded to her requests for information,

Acknowledging with interest the work of the Special Rapporteur in drafting the basic principles on the right to an effective remedy for victims of trafficking, as annexed to the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights,[3] and taking note with interest of the regional and global consultations conducted by the Special Rapporteur with

[1] General Assembly resolution 68/192.
[2] E/2002/68/Add.1.
[3] A/HRC/26/18.

all relevant stakeholders on the basic principles on the right to an effective remedy for victims of trafficking, as well as the report of the High Commissioner, as requested by the Human Rights Council in its resolution 20/1 of 5 July 2012,

Recalling its resolutions 5/1, on institution-building of the Human Rights Council, and 5/2, on a Code of Conduct for Special Procedures Mandate Holders of the Council, of 18 June 2007, and stressing that the mandate holder shall discharge his or her duties in accordance with those resolutions and the annexes thereto,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Special Rapporteur on the first decade of the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children;[4]

2. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur for a period of three years, in order to, inter alia:

(*a*) Promote the prevention of trafficking in persons in all its forms and the adoption of effective measures to uphold and protect the human rights of victims of trafficking in persons;

(*b*) Promote the effective application of relevant international norms and standards and to contribute to their further improvement;

(*c*) Integrate a gender and age perspective throughout the work of his or her mandate through, inter alia, the identification of gender- and age-specific vulnerabilities in relation to the issue of trafficking in persons;

(*d*) Identify, share and promote good practices in order to uphold and protect the human rights of victims of trafficking in persons and to identify protection gaps in this regard, including with regard to the identification of victims of trafficking in persons;

(*e*) Examine the impact of national, regional and international anti-trafficking measures on the human rights of victims of trafficking in persons with a view to proposing adequate responses to challenges arising in this regard and to avoid re-victimization of victims of trafficking;

(*f*) Give particular emphasis to recommendations on practical solutions with regard to the implementation of the rights relevant to the mandate, including by the identification of concrete areas and means for international and regional cooperation and capacity-building to tackle the issue of trafficking in persons;

(*g*) Request, receive and exchange information on trafficking in persons from and with Governments, relevant treaty bodies, special procedures, specialized agencies, intergovernmental organizations, civil society, including non-governmental organizations, national human rights institutions and other sources, including victims of trafficking or their representatives, as appropriate, and, in accordance with current practice, respond effectively to reliable information on alleged human rights violations with a view to protecting the human rights of actual or potential victims of trafficking;

(*h*) Work in close cooperation, while avoiding unnecessary duplication, with other special procedures and subsidiary organs of the Council, relevant United Nations bodies, agencies and mechanisms, including the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the International Labour Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund and the Inter-Agency Coordination

[4] A/HRC/26/37.

Group against Trafficking in Persons, as well as the International Organization for Migration, relevant treaty bodies, regional human rights mechanisms, national human rights institutions, civil society, including non-governmental organizations, and the private sector;

(*i*) Cooperate closely with the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, including its Working Group on Trafficking in Persons and the Working Group on the Review of the Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto, and attend and participate in their annual sessions, upon invitation;

(*j*) Continue consultations with States through its national-level actors to fight trafficking in persons, including national rapporteurs, coordinators and committees, as well as with human rights mechanisms and national human rights institutions, with a view to contributing to strengthening cooperation between those actors;

(*k*) Report annually on the implementation of the present resolution to the Human Rights Council and the General Assembly, according to their respective programmes of work;

3. *Urges* all Governments to cooperate fully with the Special Rapporteur and to respond favourably to his or her requests to visit their countries, to provide him or her with all necessary information related to the mandate and to react promptly to his or her urgent appeals in order to enable him or her to fulfil the mandate effectively;

4. *Strongly encourages* Governments to refer to the Recommended Principles and Guidelines on Human Rights and Human Trafficking developed by the Office of the High Commissioner as a useful tool in integrating a human rights-based approach into their responses to combat trafficking in persons;

5. *Urges* States, subregional, regional and multilateral organizations to develop and strengthen strategies and plans of action to combat trafficking in persons in accordance with a victim-centered approach;

6. *Invites* States and other interested parties to make further voluntary contributions to the United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery and the United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund for Victims of Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children;

7. *Requests* the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to ensure that the Special Rapporteur receives the resources necessary to enable him or her to discharge his or her mandate fully;

8. *Decides* to continue consideration of the issue of trafficking in persons, especially women and children, in accordance with its annual programme of work.

37th meeting
26 June 2014

[Adopted without a vote.]

United Nations A/HRC/RES/26/9

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Human Rights Council
Twenty-sixth session
Agenda item 3
Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development

Resolution adopted by the Human Rights Council

26/9 Elaboration of an international legally binding instrument on transnational corporations and other business enterprises with respect to human rights

The Human Rights Council,

Recalling the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling also the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,

Recalling further the Declaration on the Right to Development, adopted by the General Assembly through its resolution 41/128 on 4 December 1986,

Recalling Commission on Human Rights resolution 2005/69 of 20 April 2005, in which the Commission established the mandate of Special Representative of the Secretary-General on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises, and all previous Human Rights Council resolutions on the issues of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises, including resolutions 8/7 of 18 June 2008 and 17/4 of 16 June 2011,

Bearing in mind the approval of the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights by the Human Rights Council in its resolution 17/4,

Taking into account all the work undertaken by the Commission on Human Rights and the Human Rights Council on the question of the responsibilities of transnational corporations and other business enterprises[1] with respect to human rights,

[1] "Other business enterprises" denotes all business enterprises that have a transnational character in their operational activities, and does not apply to local businesses registered in terms of relevant domestic law.

Stressing that the obligations and primary responsibility to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms lie with the State, and that States must protect against human rights abuse within their territory and/or jurisdiction by third parties, including transnational corporations,

Emphasizing that transnational corporations and other business enterprises have a responsibility to respect human rights,

Emphasizing also that civil society actors have an important and legitimate role in promoting corporate social responsibility, and in preventing, mitigating and seeking remedy for the adverse human rights impacts of transnational corporations and other business enterprises,

Acknowledging that transnational corporations and other business enterprises have the capacity to foster economic well-being, development, technological improvement and wealth, as well as causing adverse impacts on human rights,

Bearing in mind the progressive development of this issue,

1. *Decides* to establish an open-ended intergovernmental working group on transnational corporations and other business enterprises with respect to human rights, whose mandate shall be to elaborate an international legally binding instrument to regulate, in international human rights law, the activities of transnational corporations and other business enterprises;

2. *Also decides* that the first two sessions of the open-ended intergovernmental working group shall be dedicated to conducting constructive deliberations on the content, scope, nature and form of the future international instrument, in this regard;

3. *Further decides* that the Chairperson-Rapporteur of the open-ended intergovernmental working group should prepare elements for the draft legally binding instrument for substantive negotiations at the commencement of the third session of the working group on the subject, taking into consideration the discussions held at its first two sessions;

4. *Decides* that the open-ended intergovernmental working group shall hold its first session for five working days in 2015, before the thirtieth session of the Human Rights Council;

5. *Recommends* that the first meeting of the open-ended intergovernmental working group serve to collect inputs, including written inputs, from States and relevant stakeholders on possible principles, scope and elements of such an international legally binding instrument;

6. *Affirms* the importance of providing the open-ended intergovernmental working group with independent expertise and expert advice in order for it to fulfil its mandate;

7. *Requests* the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to provide the open-ended intergovernmental working group with all the assistance necessary for the effective fulfilment of its mandate;

8. *Requests* the open-ended intergovernmental working group to submit a report on progress made to the Human Rights Council for consideration at its thirty-first session;

9. *Decides* to continue consideration of this question in conformity with its annual programme of work.

37th meeting
26 June 2014

[Adopted by a recorded vote of 20 to 14, with 13 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Algeria, Benin, Burkina Faso, China, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Morocco, Namibia, Pakistan, Philippines, Russian Federation, South Africa, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam

Against:

Austria, Czech Republic, Estonia, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Montenegro, Republic of Korea, Romania, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

Abstaining:

Argentina, Botswana, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Gabon, Kuwait, Maldives, Mexico, Peru, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, United Arab Emirates]

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Human Rights Council
Twenty-sixth session
Agenda item 3
Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development

Resolution adopted by the Human Rights Council

26/10 International Albinism Awareness Day

The Human Rights Council,

Recalling its resolutions 23/13 of 13 June 2013, on attacks and discrimination against persons with albinism, and 24/33 of 27 September 2013, on technical cooperation for the prevention of attacks against persons with albinism,

Taking note of the preliminary report on persons with albinism submitted by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to the Human Rights Council at its twenty-fourth session,[1]

Taking note also of resolution 263 of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights on the prevention of attacks and discrimination against persons with albinism, adopted on 5 November 2013,

Expressing concern at the attacks against persons with albinism, including against women and children, which are often committed with impunity,

Welcoming the increased international attention to the human rights situation of persons with albinism, including the work of the Office of the High Commissioner and the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children,

Encouraging Member States to continue their efforts to protect and preserve the rights of persons with albinism to life and to security of person, as well as their right not to be subject to torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment,

Also encouraging Member States to continue in their efforts to ensure equal access for persons with albinism to employment, education, justice and the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health,

Noting that, in many parts of the world, awareness of the human rights situation of persons with albinism remains limited, and recognizing the importance of increasing

[1] A/HRC/24/57.

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awareness and understanding of albinism in order to fight against global discrimination and stigma against persons with albinism,

Welcoming the observance by civil society actors of 13 June as International Albinism Day,

1. *Recommends* that the General Assembly proclaim 13 June International Albinism Awareness Day, and invites all Member States, organizations of the United Nations system and other international and regional organizations, as well as civil society, including non-governmental organizations and individuals, to observe International Albinism Awareness Day in an appropriate manner;

2. *Invites* Member States to provide the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights with information on the initiatives taken to promote and protect the human rights of persons with albinism, including efforts to increase awareness of the human rights situation of persons with albinism and understanding of albinism;

3. *Urges* the human rights treaty bodies and special procedures of the Human Rights Council to continue to give attention, within their respective mandates, to the situation of persons with albinism;

4. *Requests* the High Commissioner to keep the Human Rights Council informed at its twenty-ninth session of the initiatives taken to raise awareness and promote the protection of the rights of persons with albinism;

5. *Also requests* the High Commissioner to bring the present resolution to the attention of all Member States and United Nations organizations.

38th meeting
26 June 2014

[Adopted without a vote.]

United Nations A/HRC/RES/26/11

General Assembly

Distr.: General
16 July 2014

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Human Rights Council
Twenty-sixth session
Agenda item 3
Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development

Resolution adopted by the Human Rights Council

26/11 Protection of the family

The Human Rights Council,

Reaffirming the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Guided by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, and recalling the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and other relevant human rights instruments,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 44/82 of 8 December 1989, 47/237 of 20 September 1993, 50/142 of 21 December 1995, 52/81 of 12 December 1997, 54/124 of 17 December 1999, 56/113 of 19 December 2001, 57/164 of 18 December 2002, 58/15 of 3 December 2003, 59/111 of 6 December 2004, 59/147 of 20 December 2004, 60/133 of 16 December 2005, 62/129 of 18 December 2007, 64/133 of 18 December 2009, 66/126 of 19 December 2011, 67/142 of 20 December 2012 and 68/136 of 18 December 2013, concerning the proclamation of, preparations for and observance of the International Year of the Family and its tenth and twentieth anniversaries,

Recognizing that the preparations for and observance of the twentieth anniversary of the International Year of the Family provide a useful opportunity to draw further attention to the objectives of the International Year for increasing cooperation at all levels on family issues and for undertaking concerted actions to strengthen family-centred policies and programmes as part of an integrated, comprehensive approach to human rights and development,

Reaffirming that States have the primary responsibility to promote and protect the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all human beings, including women, children and older persons,

Recognizing that the family has the primary responsibility for the nurturing and protection of children and that children, for the full and harmonious development of their

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personality, should grow up in a family environment and in an atmosphere of happiness, love and understanding,

Convinced that the family, as the fundamental group of society and the natural environment for the growth and well-being of all its members, and particularly children, should be afforded the necessary protection and assistance so that it can fully assume its responsibilities within the community,

Reaffirming that the family is the natural and fundamental group unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and the State,

1. *Decides* to convene, at its twenty-seventh session, a panel discussion on the protection of the family and its members to address the implementation of States' obligations under relevant provisions of international human rights law and to discuss challenges and best practices in this regard;

2. *Requests* the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to liaise with States and all stakeholders, including the relevant United Nations bodies, agencies, and programmes, the treaty bodies, the special procedures of the Human Rights Council, national human rights institutions and civil society, with a view to ensuring their participation in the panel discussion;

3. *Also requests* the High Commissioner to prepare a report on the panel discussion in the form of a summary, and to submit it to the Human Rights Council at its twenty-eighth session;

4. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

38th meeting
26 June 2014

[Adopted by a recorded vote of 26 to 14, with 6 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Algeria, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, China, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Gabon, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Maldives, Morocco, Namibia, Pakistan, Philippines, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, South Africa, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam

Against:

Austria, Chile, Czech Republic, Estonia, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Montenegro, Republic of Korea, Romania, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

Abstaining:

Argentina, Brazil, Costa Rica, Mexico, Peru, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia]

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Human Rights Council
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Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development

Resolution adopted by the Human Rights Council

26/12 Mandate of the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions

The Human Rights Council,

Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which guarantees the right to life, liberty and security of person, and the relevant provisions of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,

Having regard to the legal framework of the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, including the provisions contained in Commission on Human Rights resolution 1992/72 of 5 March 1992 and General Assembly resolution 47/136 of 18 December 1992,

Welcoming the universal ratification of the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, which alongside human rights law provide an important framework of accountability in relation to extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions,

Bearing in mind paragraph 6 of General Assembly resolution 60/251 of 15 March 2006,

Recalling its resolutions 5/1, on the institution building of the Human Rights Council, and 5/2, on the Code of Conduct for Special Procedures Mandate Holders of the Council, of 18 June 2007, and stressing that the mandate holder shall discharge his or her duties in accordance with those resolutions and the annexes thereto,

Mindful of all relevant General Assembly, Human Rights Council and Commission on Human Rights resolutions on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, in particular Commission resolution 2004/37 of 19 April 2004, Council resolutions 8/3 of 18 June 2008 and 17/5 of 16 June 2011 and Assembly resolutions 61/173 of 19 December 2006, 65/208 of 21 December 2010 and 67/168 of 20 December 2012,

Acknowledging that extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions are crimes under the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court,

Convinced of the need for effective action to combat and eliminate the abhorrent practice of extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, which represent a flagrant violation of the inherent right to life,

Dismayed that, in a number of countries, impunity, the negation of justice, continues to prevail and often remains the main cause of the continued occurrence of extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions,

1. *Strongly condemns once again* all extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, in all their forms, that continue to take place throughout the world;

2. *Acknowledges* the importance of relevant special procedures of the Human Rights Council, in particular the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, in their key role as early warning mechanisms in preventing the crime of genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes, and encourages the relevant special procedures, within their mandates, to cooperate towards this end;

3. *Demands* that all States ensure that the practice of extrajudicial, summary orarbitrary executions is brought to an end and that they take effective action to combat and eliminate the phenomenon in all its forms;

4. *Reiterates* the obligation of all States to conduct exhaustive and impartialinvestigations into all suspected cases of extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, to identify and to bring to justice those responsible, while ensuring the right of every person to a fair and public hearing by a competent, independent and impartial tribunal established by law, to grant adequate compensation within a reasonable time to the victims or their families and to adopt all necessary measures, including legal and judicial measures, in order to bring an end to impunity and to prevent the recurrence of such executions, as stated in the Principles on the Effective Prevention and Investigation of Extra-legal, Arbitrary and Summary Executions;

5. *Welcomes* the work of the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary orarbitrary executions, and notes with appreciation the thematic reports presented to the Human Rights Council during his mandate on the protection of the right to life of journalists,[1] on lethal autonomous robotics[2] and on the protection of the right to life during law enforcement,[3] and invites States to give due consideration to the conclusions and recommendations given therein;

6. *Commends* the important role that the Special Rapporteur plays towardseliminating extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, and encourages the Special Rapporteur to continue, within the framework of his or her mandate, to collect information from all concerned, to respond effectively to information that comes before him or her, to follow up on communications and country visits and to seek the views and comments of Governments and to reflect them, as appropriate, in the elaboration of his or her reports;

7. *Requests* the Special Rapporteur, in carrying out his or her mandate:

(*a*) To continue to examine situations of extrajudicial, summary or arbitraryexecutions in all circumstances and for whatever reason, and to submit his or her findings on an annual basis, together with conclusions and recommendations, to the Human Rights Council and the General Assembly, and to draw the attention of the Council to

[1] A/HRC/20/22 and Corr.1.
[2] A/HRC/23/47.
[3] A/HRC/26/36.

serious situations of extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions that warrant immediate attention or where early action might prevent further deterioration;

(*b*) To continue to draw the attention of the United Nations High Commissionerfor Human Rights to serious situations of extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions that warrant immediate attention or where early action might prevent further deterioration;

(*c*) To respond effectively to information that comes before him or her, inparticular when an extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary execution is imminent or threatened or when such an execution has occurred;

(*d*) To enhance further his or her dialogue with Governments, as well as to follow up on recommendations made in reports after visits to particular countries;

(*e*) To continue to monitor the implementation of existing international standardson safeguards and restrictions relating to the imposition of capital punishment, bearing in mind the comments made by the Human Rights Committee in its interpretation of article 6 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, as well as the Second Optional Protocol thereto;

(*f*) To apply a gender perspective in his or her work;

8. *Urges* States:

(*a*) To cooperate with and assist the Special Rapporteur in the performance of hisor her tasks, to supply all necessary information requested by him or her and to react appropriately and expeditiously to his or her urgent appeals, and those Governments that have not yet responded to communications transmitted to them by the Special Rapporteur to do so without further delay;

(*b*) To give serious consideration to responding favourably to the Special Rapporteur's requests to visit their countries;

(*c*) To ensure appropriate follow-up to the recommendations and conclusions ofthe Special Rapporteur, including by providing information to the Special Rapporteur on the actions taken on those recommendations;

9. *Welcomes* the cooperation established between the Special Rapporteur and other United Nations mechanisms and procedures in the field of human rights, and encourages the Special Rapporteur to continue efforts in that regard;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the Special Rapporteur withadequate human, financial and material resources in order to enable him or her to carry out the mandate effectively, including through country visits;

11. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions for three years;

12. *Also decides* to continue to consider this matter in conformity with its programme of work.

38th meeting
26 June 2014

[Adopted without a vote.]

United Nations A/HRC/RES/26/13

General Assembly

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14 July 2014

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Human Rights Council
Twenty-sixth session
Agenda item 3
Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development

Resolution adopted by the Human Rights Council

26/13 The promotion, protection and enjoyment of human rights on the Internet

The Human Rights Council,

Guided by the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming the human rights and fundamental freedoms enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and relevant international human rights treaties, including the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,

Recalling all relevant resolutions of the Commission on Human Rights and the Human Rights Council on the right to freedom of opinion and expression, in particular Council resolution 20/8 of 5 July 2012, on the promotion, protection, and enjoyment of human rights on the Internet, as well as resolutions 12/16 of 2 October 2009, on freedom of opinion and expression, and 23/2 of 13 June 2013, on the role of freedom of opinion and expression in women's empowerment, and also recalling General Assembly resolutions 68/167 of 18 December 2013, on the right to privacy in the digital age, and 68/198 of 20 December 2013, on information and communications technologies for development, and Human Rights Council decision 25/117 of 27 March 2014 on the panel on the right to privacy in the digital age,

Taking note of the Global Multi-stakeholder Meeting on the Future of Internet Governance, held in São Paulo on 23 and 24 April 2014, which acknowledged, inter alia, the need for human rights to underpin Internet governance and that rights that people have offline must also be protected online,

Noting that the exercise of human rights, in particular the right to freedom of expression, on the Internet is an issue of increasing interest and importance as the rapid pace of technological development enables individuals all over the world to use new information and communication technologies,

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Noting also the importance of building confidence and trust in the Internet, not least with regard to freedom of expression, privacy and other human rights so that the potential of the Internet as, inter alia, an enabler for development and innovation can be realized,

Emphasizing that access to information on the Internet facilitates vast opportunities for affordable and inclusive education globally, thereby being an important tool to facilitate the promotion of the right to education, while underlining the need to address digital literacy and the digital divide, as it affects the enjoyment of the right to education,

Recognizing that, for the Internet to remain global, open and interoperable, it is imperative that States address security concerns in accordance with their international human rights obligations, in particular with regard to freedom of expression, freedom of association and privacy,

Taking note with appreciation of the reports of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression, submitted to the Human Rights Council at its seventeenth and twenty-third sessions,[1] and to the General Assembly at its sixty-sixth session,[2] on freedom of expression on the Internet,

Considering the key importance of government engagement with all relevant stakeholders, including civil society, private sector, the technical community and academia, in protecting and promoting human rights and fundamental freedoms online,

1. *Affirms* that the same rights that people have offline must also be protected online, in particular freedom of expression, which is applicable regardless of frontiers and through any media of one's choice, in accordance with articles 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;

2. *Recognizes* the global and open nature of the Internet as a driving force in accelerating progress towards development in its various forms;

3. *Calls upon* all States to promote and facilitate access to the Internet, and international cooperation aimed at the development of media and information and communication facilities and technologies in all countries;

4. *Affirms* that quality education plays a decisive role in development, and therefore calls upon all States to promote digital literacy and to facilitate access to information on the Internet, which can be an important tool in facilitating the promotion of the right to education;

5. *Calls upon* all States to address security concerns on the Internet in accordance with their international human rights obligations to ensure protection of freedom of expression, freedom of association, privacy and other human rights online, including through national democratic, transparent institutions, based on the rule of law, in a way that ensures freedom and security on the Internet so that it can continue to be a vibrant force that generates economic, social and cultural development;

6. *Stresses* the importance of combating advocacy of hatred that constitutes incitement to discrimination or violence on the Internet, including by promoting tolerance and dialogue;

7. *Calls upon* all States to consider formulating, through transparent and inclusive processes with all stakeholders, and adopting national Internet-related public

[1] A/HRC/17/27 and A/HRC/23/40 and Corr.1.

[2] A/66/290.

policies that have the objective of universal access and enjoyment of human rights at their core;

8. *Encourages* the special procedures to take these issues into account within their existing mandates, as applicable;

9. *Decides* to continue its consideration of the promotion, protection and enjoyment of human rights, including the right to freedom of expression, on the Internet and other technologies, as well as of how the Internet can be an important tool for development and for exercising human rights, in accordance with its programme of work.

38th meeting
26 June 2014

[Adopted without a vote.]

United Nations A/HRC/RES/26/14

General Assembly

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11 July 2014

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Human Rights Council
Twenty-sixth session
Agenda item 3
Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development

Resolution adopted by the Human Rights Council

26/14 Human rights and arbitrary deprivation of nationality

The Human Rights Council,

Guided by the purposes, principles and provisions of the Charter of the United Nations,

Guided also by article 15 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, according to which everyone has the right to a nationality and no one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his or her nationality,

Reaffirming its resolutions 7/10 of 27 March 2008, 10/13 of 26 March 2009, 13/2 of 24 March 2010, 20/4 of 5 July 2012 and 20/5 of 16 July 2012, as well as all previous resolutions adopted by the Commission on Human Rights, on the issue of human rights and the arbitrary deprivation of nationality,

Reaffirming also its resolution 19/9 of 22 March 2012, in which it took into consideration the fact that persons without birth registration may be vulnerable to statelessness and associated lack of protection,

Recognizing the authority of States to establish laws governing the acquisition, renunciation or loss of nationality in accordance with international law, and noting that the issue of statelessness is already under consideration by the General Assembly within the broad issue of State succession,

Recalling articles 7 and 8 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, which guarantee the right of the child to be registered immediately after birth and to acquire nationality,

Noting the provisions of other international human rights instruments and international instruments on statelessness and nationality recognizing the right to acquire, change or retain nationality or prohibiting arbitrary deprivation of nationality, inter alia, article 5, paragraph (d) (iii), of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, article 24, paragraph 3 of the International Covenant on

Civil and Political Rights, articles 1 to 3 of the Convention on the Nationality of Married Women, article 9 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, article 18 of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness and the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons, as well as relevant regional instruments,

Noting also general recommendation No. 30 (2004) of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination,

Recalling that persons arbitrarily deprived of nationality are protected by international human rights and refugee law, as well as by instruments on statelessness, including, with respect to State parties, the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and the Protocol thereto,

Stressing that all human rights are universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated and that the international community must treat human rights globally in a fair and equal manner, on the same footing and with the same emphasis,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 68/141 of 18 December 2013, in which the Assembly, inter alia, urged the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to continue its work with regard to identifying stateless persons, preventing and reducing statelessness and protecting stateless persons,

Taking note of the intergovernmental event organized by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees on 7 December 2011 marking the sixtieth anniversary of the Convention on the Status of Refugees and the fiftieth anniversary of the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness, which guarantees the right of the child to be registered immediately after birth and to acquire nationality, and welcoming the ongoing implementation of pledges made by States at the said event in the field of the reduction of statelessness, prevention of statelessness and protection of stateless persons,

Welcoming the call of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to eradicate statelessness within 10 years, including by preventing new situations of arbitrary deprivation of nationality and resolving existing situations of statelessness,

Mindful of the endorsement by the General Assembly, in its resolution 41/70 of 3 December 1986, of the call upon all States to promote human rights and fundamental freedoms and to refrain from denying them to individuals in their populations because of nationality, ethnicity, race, religion or language,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions on the issue of the nationality of natural persons in relation to the succession of States, in particular resolutions 55/153 of 12 December 2000, 59/34 of 2 December 2004, 63/118 of 11 December 2008 and 66/92 of 9 December 2011, in which the Assembly invited States to take into account the provisions of the articles on nationality of natural persons in relation to the succession of States prepared by the International Law Commission in dealing with issues of nationality of natural persons in relation to the succession of States,

Recognizing that arbitrary deprivation of nationality disproportionately affects persons belonging to minorities, and recalling the work done by the Special Rapporteur on minority issues on the subject of the right to nationality,

Expressing its deep concern at the arbitrary deprivation of persons or groups of persons of their nationality, especially on discriminatory grounds such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status,

Acknowledging that incidents of discriminatory deprivation of nationality, including without clear legislative basis or for which a legislative basis was exceptionally created, have been a source of widespread suffering and statelessness in the past,

Noting that some of the situations mentioned above remain unresolved to this day and have led to intergenerational statelessness, which affects the children and grandchildren of those originally deprived of their nationality,

Recalling that arbitrarily depriving a person of his or her nationality may lead to statelessness, and in this regard expressing concern at various forms of discrimination against stateless persons that may violate the obligations of States under international human rights law,

Emphasizing that the human rights and fundamental freedoms of persons whose nationality may be affected by State succession must be fully respected,

1. *Reaffirms* that the right to a nationality of every human person is a fundamental human right enshrined in, inter alia, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

2. *Reiterates* that arbitrary deprivation of nationality, especially on discriminatory grounds such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status is a violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

3. *Also reiterates* that the prevention and reduction of statelessness are primarily the responsibility of States, in appropriate cooperation with the international community;

4. *Calls upon* all States to refrain from taking discriminatory measures and from enacting or maintaining legislation that would arbitrarily deprive persons of their nationality on grounds of race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status, especially if such measures and legislation render a person stateless;

5. *Urges* all States to adopt and implement nationality legislation with a view to avoiding statelessness, consistent with the principles of international law, in particular by preventing arbitrary deprivation of nationality and statelessness as a result of State succession;

6. *Notes* that the full enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms of an individual might be impeded as a result of arbitrary deprivation of nationality, and that such individuals are placed in a situation of increased vulnerability to human rights violations;

7. *Expresses its concern* that persons arbitrarily deprived of nationality may be affected by poverty, social exclusion and limited legal capacity, which have an adverse impact on their enjoyment of relevant civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, in particular in the areas of education, housing, employment, health and social security;

8. *Reaffirms* that every child has the right to acquire a nationality, and recognizes the special needs of children for protection against arbitrary deprivation of nationality;

9. *Stresses* that children deprived of nationality and stateless children are at greater risk of particular forms of human rights violations, such as trafficking and other forms of exploitation;

10. *Urges* all States to prevent statelessness through legislative and other measures aimed at ensuring that all children are registered immediately after birth and have the right to acquire a nationality and that individuals do not become stateless thereafter;

11. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General submitted in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 20/5[1] and the conclusions contained therein;

12. *Calls upon* States to observe minimum procedural standards in order to ensure that decisions concerning the acquisition, deprivation or change of nationality do not contain any element of arbitrariness and are subject to review, in conformity with their international human rights obligations;

13. *Emphasizes* that where States take any measure that would render individuals stateless by depriving them of nationality, they should endeavour to do so in a limited manner;

14. *Urges* States in regulating loss and deprivation of nationality to ensure incorporation in their domestic law of safeguards to prevent statelessness;

15. *Calls upon* States to ensure that such safeguards are implemented and access of persons arbitrarily deprived of their nationality to effective remedies, including, but not limited to, restoration of nationality, is provided;

16. *Also calls upon* States to consider whether loss or deprivation of nationality is proportionate to the interest to be protected by the loss or deprivation, including in the light of the severe impact of statelessness, and to consider alternative measures that could be adopted;

17. *Urges* States to refrain from automatically extending the loss or deprivation of nationality to a person's dependents;

18. *Encourages* States to grant their nationality to persons who had habitual residence in their territory before it was affected by the succession of States, especially if those persons would otherwise become stateless;

19. *Also encourages* States to consider acceding to the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the Convention on the Reduction on Statelessness if they have not already done so;

20. *Welcomes* the ongoing efforts made in the field of reduction of statelessness and combating arbitrary deprivation of nationality by different United Nations bodies and entities and human rights treaty bodies, and calls on them to follow in this work the guidance note of the Secretary-General entitled "The United Nations and Statelessness" and the guidelines on statelessness issued by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;

21. *Urges* relevant United Nations human rights mechanisms and appropriate treaty bodies and encourages the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to continue to collect information on the issue of human rights and arbitrary deprivation of nationality from all relevant sources, and to take account of such information, together with any recommendations thereon, in their reports and activities conducted within their respective mandates;

22. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with States, United Nations agencies and other relevant stakeholders, to prepare a report on the impact that the arbitrary deprivation of nationality has on the enjoyment of the rights of children concerned, as well as on the existing laws and practices on accessibility for children to acquire nationality, inter alia, of the country in which they are born, if they otherwise would be stateless, and to present it to the Human Rights Council before its thirty-first session;

[1] See A/HRC/25/28.

23. *Decides* to continue consideration of this issue in 2016 in accordance with its programme of work.

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Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development

Resolution adopted by the Human Rights Council

26/15 Accelerating efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women: violence against women as a barrier to women's political and economic empowerment

The Human Rights Council,

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Charter of the United Nations,

Guided also by the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,

Reaffirming the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women, the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development,

Recalling all relevant resolutions of the Human Rights Council, as well as those of the Commission on Human Rights, on the elimination of all forms of violence against women, and recalling also relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and relevant resolutions and agreed conclusions of the Commission on the Status of Women,

Taking note of the important role that can be played by the regional instruments to combat violence against women,

Outraged about the continued persistence and pervasiveness of all forms of violence against women and girls worldwide, and emphasizing that such violence is a violation, abuse or impairment of human rights and as such is unacceptable,

Reiterating the need to intensify efforts at all levels to prevent and eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls throughout the world,

Recognizing that violence against women and girls is rooted in historical and structural inequality in power relations between women and men, and that all forms of

violence against women and girls seriously violate and impair or nullify their enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms and constitute a major impediment to the ability of women and girls to make use of their capabilities,

Recalling that the threat of violence, including all forms of harassment, is a permanent constraint on the mobility of women and girls, limits their access to resources, services and basic activities, and impedes their economic and political empowerment,

Emphasizing the need for States, and all segments of society, including civil society organizations, the private sector and the media, as well as community leaders, including tribal leaders, and religious leaders to take meaningful steps to promote the empowerment of women and girls in order to achieve gender equality and to strongly condemn and address attitudes and behaviours that perpetuate violence against women and girls,

Stressing that any custom, tradition or religious consideration should not be invoked by States to avoid their obligations with respect to the elimination of all forms of violence against women and girls, as set out in the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women,

Acknowledging the important role that men and boys can play in preventing and eliminating violence against women and girls, and further encouraging men and boys to take an active part and become strategic partners and allies in the prevention and elimination of all forms of violence and discrimination against women and girls, and the importance of effectively responding to violence against boys as well, in order to break the intergenerational cycles of violence,

Recognizing that poverty and lack of empowerment of women, as well as their marginalization resulting from their exclusion from social policies and from the benefits of education, health and sustainable development, can place them at increased risk of violence, and that all forms of violence against women and girls, including sexual violence, are impediments to the development of their full potential as equal partners in all aspects of life, as well as obstacles to the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

Recognizing also the continuing need to increase women's full and effective participation in all actions and activities related to the prevention and resolution of armed conflict, the maintenance of peace and security and post-conflict peacebuilding in line with relevant Security Council resolutions, including Council resolution 1325 (2000) of 31 October 2000 and related resolutions,

Recognizing further that child, early and forced marriage continues to be an impediment to not only the economic, legal, health and social status of women and girls but also to the development of the community as a whole, and that the empowerment of and investment in women and girls, as well as their meaningful participation in decisions that affect them, are a key factor in breaking the cycle of gender inequality and discrimination, violence and poverty and is critical for sustainable development and economic growth,

Expressing concern about institutional and structural discrimination against women and girls, such as laws, policies, regulations, programmes, administrative procedures or structures and services that directly or indirectly regulate access to institutions, property and land ownership, health, education, employment and access to credit, which negatively affect women's empowerment and increase their vulnerability to violence,

Recognizing that indigenous women and girls, women and girls with disabilities, older women, women migrants and minorities often experience multiple forms of discrimination, which may increase their vulnerability to all forms of violence and limit their ability to participate in, contribute to and enjoy economic, social, cultural and political autonomy,

Expressing concern that social norms and legal constraints that restrict women's agency in the public and private sphere and their economic independence can constrain a woman's ability to leave an abusive or violent situation and reduce her ability to access protection and to secure an adequate standard of living,

Recognizing that violence against women has both short- and long-term adverse consequences for women's health, including their sexual and reproductive health, and for the enjoyment of their human rights, and that respecting and promoting sexual and reproductive health, and protecting and fulfilling reproductive rights in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences is a necessary condition to achieve gender equality and the empowerment of women to enable them to enjoy all their human rights and fundamental freedoms, and to prevent and mitigate violence against women,

Recognizing also the important role of the United Nations system, in particular of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, in addressing discrimination and violence against women and girls at the global, regional and national levels and in assisting States, upon their request, in their efforts to eliminate and prevent all forms of violence against women and girls, and highlighting the relevance of such efforts to the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals,

Taking note of the work of the Statistical Commission of the United Nations and the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences, towards developing a set of indicators on violence against women,

Underscoring the positive role that intergovernmental organizations, international financial institutions, regional development banks, civil society, including non-governmental organizations, the private sector, employer organizations, trade unions, media and other relevant organizations can play in supporting State action to promote women's economic empowerment and political participation, which can help to reduce violence against women and girls,

Taking particular note of the report of the High-level Panel of Eminent Persons on the Post-2015 Development Agenda,[1] and noting other relevant contributions by United Nations agencies, programmes and funds on the post-2015 development agenda, which highlight the impact of violence against women and girls on development outcomes and consider the elimination of violence against women and women's empowerment as a key factor for achieving gender equality,

1. *Strongly condemns* all acts of violence against women and girls, whether these acts are perpetrated by the State, private persons or non-State actors, and calls for the prevention and elimination of all forms of gender-based violence in the family, within the general community and where perpetrated or condoned by the State;

2. *Urges* States and all segments of society, including all levels of government, civil society organizations, the private sector and the media, as well as community and religious leaders, to take meaningful steps to address the harmful attitudes, customs, practices, stereotypes and unequal power relations that underlie and perpetuate violence against women and girls, including by designing, implementing and evaluating national policies, programmes and strategies aimed at transforming social norms that condone violence against women and girls, and to counteract attitudes by which women and girls are

[1] *A New Global Partnership: Eradicate Poverty and Transform Economies Through Sustainable Development* (United Nations, New York, 2013).

regarded as subordinate to men and boys or as having stereotyped roles that perpetuate practices involving violence or coercion;

3. *Calls upon* States to develop or strengthen comprehensive national women-centred multisectoral responses involving relevant authorities in sectors such as justice, health, social services, education and child protection services, as well as relevant non-State actors, that focus on the prevention of violence, the provision of support services for victims and survivors of violence and the punishment of perpetrators to enable accountability and to promote the empowerment of women and girls by changing harmful attitudes, practices and stereotypes;

4. *Underlines* the detrimental impact of sexual violence in armed conflict on women's participation in the resolution of conflict, post-conflict transition, reconstruction, and peacebuilding processes, takes note of international and regional initiatives to combat sexual violence in armed conflict, and acknowledges with appreciation in this context the Global Summit to End Sexual Violence in Conflict, which launched the International Protocol on the Documentation and Investigation of Sexual Violence in Conflict as a tool to promote accountability and victim support;

5. *Expresses grave concern* that violence against women and girls severely limits their capacity to participate fully and effectively in society and in the development of their communities, which undermines the achievement of internationally agreed development goals, such as the Millennium Development Goals, including goals on education, health, gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls;

6. *Urges* States to demonstrate their commitment to preventing and eliminating all forms of violence against women and girls, thereby reducing barriers to women's social, economic and political empowerment, including by:

(*a*) Taking effective steps to ensure the full and equal participation of women and men in all spheres of political life, including at the grass-roots level, in political reform and at all levels of decision-making, in all situations, and to contribute to the prevention and the elimination of discrimination and violence against women and girls;

(*b*) Taking measures to ensure women's full, equal and effective participation in all fields and leadership at all levels of decision-making in the public and private sectors through policies and actions such as temporary special measures, and by setting and working to achieve concrete goals, targets and benchmarks and implementing policies and strategies that aim to increase women's representation in parliaments and their full, equal and effective participation in policymaking in all areas, including finance, trade, defence, and foreign affairs portfolios;

(*c*) Condemning acts of violence against women involved in political processes and public debate, including women parliamentarians, political candidates and human rights defenders, by, inter alia, adopting legal and practical measures to prevent and punish such acts;

(*d*) Encouraging political parties to adopt policies, as appropriate, to promote the ability of women to participate fully at all levels of decision-making within those political parties and to combat discrimination and harassment based on sex through the implementation of anti-discrimination and anti-harassment policies;

(*e*) Ensuring that legal provisions accord women an equal status in law and in practice, including in relation to the head-of-household provisions in family law and custody law, and guaranteeing women's and girls' inheritance rights and their full and equal access to and control over assets and natural and other productive resources, including full and equal rights to own and lease land and other property, and by undertaking administrative reforms and all necessary measures to give women the same rights as men to

credit, capital, finance, financial assets, science and technology, vocational training, information and communications technologies and markets, and to ensure equal access to justice and legal assistance;

(*f*) Promoting women's full participation in the formal economy, in particular in economic decision-making, and their equal access to full and productive employment, decent work and social protection, ensuring that women and men enjoy equal treatment in the workplace, as well as equal pay for equal work or work of equal value, and equal access to power and decision-making, and promoting the equal distribution of paid and unpaid work, including valuing unpaid care work;

(*g*) Empowering women in the informal economy, with particular attention to women domestic workers, who are entitled to the same basic rights as other workers, including protection from violence and abuse, fair terms of employment and a safe and healthy working environment;

(*h*) Promoting equal and full access to and control over agricultural assets and productive resources, as well as membership in professional or trade associations and access to information networks;

(*i*) Encouraging private sector investment in programmes, campaigns and strategies to respond to, prevent and eliminate all forms of discrimination and violence against women and girls and to empower victims and survivors of violence, including survivors of conflict-related sexual violence;

(*j*) Promoting equal access to literacy, education, health services, food security, vocational, professional and leadership skills training, mentorship and employment opportunities, which ensure that women have access to the skills that are necessary to ensure their full political and economic empowerment;

(*k*) Promoting and protecting sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action, and the outcome documents of their review conferences;

(*l*) Improving the safety of girls at, and on the way to and from, school, including by establishing a safe and violence-free environment by improving infrastructure, such as transportation, and providing separate and adequate sanitation facilities, improved lighting, playgrounds and safe environments, and adopting national policies to prohibit, prevent and address violence against children, especially girls, including sexual harassment and bullying and other forms of violence, through measures such as conducting violence prevention activities in schools and communities and establishing and enforcing penalties for violence against girls;

(*m*) Adopting measures to enhance the awareness of women, and in particular women at known risk of gender-based violence, of their rights and the law, and the protection and legal remedies it offers, including by disseminating information on the assistance available to women and families who have experienced violence, and ensuring that timely and appropriate information is available to all women who have been subjected to lence at all stages of the justice system, and to address social stigma and legal discrimination faced by victims of violence;

(*n*) Incorporating a gender perspective into social and economic policies, including development and poverty eradication strategies, with a view to ensuring that the formulation and implementation of relevant strategies contribute to women's economic empowerment, thereby reducing their risk of violence;

7. *Affirms* the need for States to collect thorough and accurate data and statistics on violence against women and girls, disaggregated on the basis of sex, age, disability and other relevant variables, to measure its impact on socioeconomic development and to strengthen the effectiveness of legislative and policy measures aimed at reducing barriers to women's political and economic empowerment;

8. *Welcomes* the panel discussions on gender stereotyping and on women's human rights in the context of the sustainable development agenda, held during the annual full-day discussion on women's human rights at the twenty-sixth session of the Human Rights Council, and requests the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to present a report summarizing the panel recommendations to the Human Rights Council at its twenty-seventh session, and subsequently to transmit the report to the General Assembly at its sixty-ninth session;

9. *Recalls* the invitation extended to the Office of the High Commissioner by the Human Rights Council in its resolution 23/25 to include, during the annual full-day discussion on women's human rights to be held at the twenty-ninth session of the Council, a discussion on the issue of gender-related killings;

10. *Encourages* Member States to include a target for ending all forms of violence and discrimination against women and girls in the elaboration of a stand-alone goal on gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls in the emerging post-2015 United Nations development agenda, and to mainstream gender equality and women's empowerment in all sustainable development goals;

11. *Welcomes* the work of the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences, and takes note of her thematic report on developments in the United Nations regarding violence against women, its causes and consequences over the past 20 years;[2]

12. *Takes particular note* of the report of the Working Group on the issue of discrimination against women in law and in practice,[3] addressing discrimination against women in economic and social life, in which the aspect of violence against women is explicitly underlined, and encourages synergies between different relevant United Nations agencies and other actors in efforts to effectively eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls;

13. *Decides* to continue its consideration of the issue of the prevention and elimination of all forms of violence against women and girls, its causes and consequences, as a matter of high priority and in conformity with its annual programme of work.

38th meeting
26 June 2014

[Adopted without a vote.]

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[2] A/HRC/26/38.
[3] A/HRC/26/39.

United Nations A/HRC/RES/26/16

General Assembly

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16 July 2014

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Human Rights Council
Twenty-sixth session
Agenda item 3
Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development

Resolution adopted by the Human Rights Council

26/16. Human rights and the regulation of civilian acquisition, possession and use of firearms

The Human Rights Council,

Guided by the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

Recalling the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, other international human rights law instruments and the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 60/251 of 15 March 2006, and Human Rights Council resolutions 5/1 and 5/2 and decision 5/101 of 18 June 2007, and 16/21 of 25 March 2011,

Recalling in particular that the Human Rights Council has the mandate to, inter alia, serve as a forum for dialogue on thematic issues on all human rights,

Recalling that States bear the primary responsibility under international law to promote and protect all human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the right to life and security of person, and that such responsibility may include, as appropriate, the enacting and enforcing of relevant national legislation,

Reaffirming that everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person and is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights can be fully realized,

Alarmed that hundreds of thousands of human beings of all ages around the world, including women and children, have their human rights, in particular their right to life and security of person, negatively affected by the misuse, intentional or unintentional, of firearms, and that a significant number of such killings of women have occurred as a result of inter-partner violence,

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Acknowledging that effective national regulation of civilian acquisition, possession and use of firearms may enhance the protection of the right to life and security of person and thus positively contribute to diminishing the number of victims of the misuse of firearms,

Acknowledging also the efforts made by different States at various levels, including at the regional and subregional levels, to ensure that the civilian acquisition, possession and use of firearms in their respective societies are effectively regulated,

1. *Expresses its deep concern* at the fact that hundreds of thousands of human beings of all ages around the world, including women and children, have lost their lives or suffered injuries and psychological harm by the misuse of firearms by civilians, thus having their human rights, in particular their right to life and security of person, negatively affected;

2. *Calls upon* all States to take appropriate legislative, administrative and other measures, consistent with international human rights law and their constitutional frameworks, in order to ensure that civilian acquisition, possession and use of firearms are effectively regulated with the aim of enhancing the protection of the human rights, in particular the right to life and security of person, of all;

3. *Invites* all relevant special procedures, commissions of inquiry and human rights treaty bodies to bear in mind the present resolution within the framework of their respective mandates.

38th meeting
26 June 2014

[Adopted by a recorded vote of 44 to 0, with 3 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Benin, Botswana, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Chile, China, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Czech Republic, Estonia, Ethiopia, France, Gabon, Germany, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Maldives, Mexico, Montenegro, Morocco, Namibia, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, South Africa, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of),Viet Nam

Abstaining:

the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, United Arab Emirates, United States of America]

United Nations

A/HRC/RES/26/17

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Agenda item 3
Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development

Resolution adopted by the Human Rights Council

26/17 The right to education: follow-up to Human Rights Council resolution 8/4

The Human Rights Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 8/4 of 18 June 2008, and recalling all other Human Rights Council resolutions on the right to education, the most recent of which is resolution 23/4 of 13 June 2013, and the resolutions adopted by the Commission on Human Rights on the subject,

Recalling the human right of everyone to education, which is enshrined in, inter alia, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the International Convention on the Rights of Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and other relevant international instruments,

Deeply concerned that, according to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, none of the Education for All goals will be achieved globally by 2015 despite the advances achieved over the past decade,

Underlining that full access to quality education at all levels is an essential condition for achieving sustainable development, and in this regard, the need to accelerate progress towards achieving the education-related development goals set for 2015 and to ensure that the right to education is central in the context of the post-2015 agenda,

Underlining also the importance of access to new information technologies, including the Internet, to facilitate the realization of the right to education and to promote quality education,

Aware of the role that communications procedures can play to promote the justiciability of the right to education, and welcoming in this regard the entry into force of

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the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure on 14 April 2014,

Welcoming the steps taken at the national level to implement the right to education, including the enactment of appropriate legislation and adjudication by national courts,

Recalling its resolutions 5/1, on institution-building of the Human Rights Council, and 5/2, on the Code of Conduct for Special Procedures Mandate Holders of the Council, of 18 June 2007, and stressing that the mandate holder shall discharge his duties in accordance with those resolutions and the annexes thereto,

1. *Calls upon* all States to take all measures to implement Human Rights Council resolutions on the right to education with a view to ensuring the full realization of this right for all;

2. *Urges* all States to give full effect to the right to education by, inter alia, developing and applying assessment systems that are in compliance with international human rights law, by such means as:

(*a*) Promoting a holistic approach that respects and promotes human rights in the assessment of student attainments;

(*b*) Establishing assessment mechanisms to help to ensure the quality of education;

(*c*) Developing or strengthening the capacity of teachers to foster quality education;

(*d*) Promoting the use of educational curricula that are updated and in conformity with international human rights law;

(*e*) Developing innovative assessment mechanisms for technical and vocational education and training programmes;

(*f*) Support research programmes and studies on national assessments of student attainments;

3. *Notes with appreciation*:

(*a*) The report of the Special Rapporteur on the right to education on the assessment of the educational attainment of students and the implementation of the right to education;[1]

(*b*) The work of the United Nations human rights treaty bodies and special procedures in the promotion of the right to education;

(*c*) The work undertaken by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in the promotion of the right to education at the country, regional and headquarters levels;

(*d*) The contribution of the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and other relevant bodies towards attaining the goals of the Education for All agenda and education-related Millennium Development Goals;

(*e*) International initiatives aimed at discussing and advancing the education agenda beyond 2015, while underlining the importance that the Open Working Group on

[1] A/HRC/26/27.

Sustainable Development Goals and other ongoing consultation processes can have in this regard;

4. *Calls upon* all relevant stakeholders urgently to increase their efforts to accelerate progress towards attaining the education goals set for 2015, in particular the goals of the Education for All agenda and education-related Millennium Development Goals, and to ensure that the importance of quality education, including the achievement of relevant learning outcomes, is taken fully into account in the elaboration of the post-2015 agenda;

5. *Reaffirms* the obligations and commitments to take steps, individually and through international assistance and cooperation, especially economic and technical, to the maximum of available resources, with a view to achieving progressively the full realization of the right to education by all appropriate means, including in particular the adoption of legislative measures;

6. *Strongly condemns* attacks, including terrorist attacks, on educational institutions as such, their students and staff, and recognizes the negative impact that such attacks can have on the realization of the right to education, in particular of girls;

7. *Recognizes* the importance of efforts towards the elaboration of relevant guidelines to protect schools and universities from military use during armed conflict;

8. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the right to education for a period of three years;

9. *Requests* the Special Rapporteur to take fully into account, in the discharge of his mandate, all provisions of Human Rights Council resolutions on the right to education;

10. *Requests* all States to continue to cooperate with the Special Rapporteur with a view to facilitating his tasks in the discharge of his mandate, and to respond favourably to his requests for information and visits;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the High Commissioner to provide all the human and financial resources necessary for the effective fulfilment of the mandate by the Special Rapporteur;

12. *Encourages* the Office of the High Commissioner, the treaty bodies, the special procedures of the Human Rights Council and other relevant United Nations bodies and mechanisms, specialized agencies and programmes, within their respective mandates, to continue their efforts to promote the realization of the right to education worldwide and to enhance their cooperation in this regard, including by enhancing technical assistance to Governments;

13. *Stresses* the importance of the contribution of national human rights institutions, civil society, including non-governmental organizations, and parliamentarians to the realization of the right to education, including through cooperation with the Special Rapporteur on the right to education;

14. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

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26 June 2014

[Adopted without a vote.]

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Human Rights Council
Twenty-sixth session
Agenda item 3
Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development

Resolution adopted by the Human Rights Council

26/18 The right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health: sport and healthy lifestyles as contributing factors

The Human Rights Council,

Reaffirming the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and recalling the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities,

Recalling the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly on the issue of sport, in particular its resolution 67/17 of 28 November 2012, entitled "Sport as a means to promote education, health, development and peace",

Recalling also Human Rights Council resolution 24/6 of 26 September 2013, and all previous resolutions and decisions on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health adopted by the Council, the General Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights,

Recalling further previous Human Rights Council resolutions on the issue of sport and human rights, in particular resolutions 13/27 of 26 March 2010, 15/23 of 30 September 2011 and 24/1 of 26 September 2013,

Noting with concern that, for millions of people throughout the world, the full enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health remains a distant goal,

Concerned that the increasing incidence of non-communicable diseases constitutes a heavy burden on society, with serious social and economic consequences, which represent a leading threat to human health and development,

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Recognizing the urgent need for further measures at the global, regional and national levels to prevent and control non-communicable diseases, particularly by addressing their common risk factors, namely tobacco use, harmful use of alcohol, unhealthy diet and physical inactivity, in order to achieve progressively the full realization of the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health,

Recognizing also the need for States, in cooperation with international organizations and civil society, including non-governmental organizations and the private sector, to create favourable conditions at the national, regional and international levels to ensure the full and effective enjoyment of the right of everyone to the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health,

Recognizing further the primary role and responsibility of States, in the context of the promotion and protection of the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, in responding to the challenge of non-communicable diseases and the essential need for the efforts and engagement of all sectors of society to generate effective responses for the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases,

Recognizing the important role of the international community and international cooperation in assisting Member States, particularly developing countries, in complementing national efforts to generate an effective response to non-communicable diseases, in the context of the promotion and protection of the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health,

Recognizing also the potential of sport as a universal language that contributes to educating people on the values of respect, diversity, tolerance and fairness and as a means to combat all forms of discrimination and promote social inclusion for all,

Recognizing further that sport and major sporting events, such as the International Federation of Association Football World Cup and the Olympic and the Paralympic Games, can be used to promote human rights and strengthen universal respect for them, thus contributing to their full realization,

Welcoming the hosting of more recent Olympic and the Paralympic Games in the cities of Beijing, London, Sochi, Rio de Janeiro, PyeongChang and Tokyo in 2008, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018 and 2020 respectively, and the International Federation of Association Football World Cup in South Africa, Brazil, the Russian Federation and Qatar, in 2010, 2014, 2018 and 2022 respectively, and stressing the opportunity to make use of these important events to promote human rights,

Recognizing the potential of sport in contributing to fostering development and peace, and, in particular, to promote health and prevent diseases,

Acknowledging the importance of sport and physical activity in combating non-communicable diseases, as reflected in the 2011 political declaration of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases,[1]

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the work of the Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health;

2. *Acknowledges with appreciation* the report of the Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental

[1] General Assembly resolution 66/2, annex.

health on the subject of unhealthy food and diet-related non-communicable diseases,[1] while recognizing that other risk factors of non-communicable diseases should also be addressed, and invites States to give due consideration to the recommendations of the Special Rapporteur;

3. *Calls upon* States to promote physical activity and sport among all segments of their population as contributing factors to the promotion and protection of the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health;

4. *Also calls upon* States to use sport and major sporting events as an opportunity to promote human rights and strengthen universal respect for them, thus contributing to their full realization;

5. *Encourages* the international community to support efforts, particularly in developing countries, through international cooperation, including North-South, as well as South-South, and trilateral cooperation, to promote sport as a tool to enhance well-being and healthy lifestyles for all, without discrimination, recognizing the links between health, sport, peace and development;

6. *Calls upon* the international community to continue to assist developing countries in promoting the full realization of the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, including through financial and technical support and training of personnel, while recognizing that the primary responsibility for promoting and protecting all human rights rests with States;

7. *Requests* the Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health to prepare, in consultation with Member States, United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, international and regional organizations and civil society, including non-governmental organizations, and relevant stakeholders a study on the theme "Sport and healthy lifestyles as contributing factors to the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health", and to present it to the Human Rights Council at its thirty-second session.

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[Adopted without a vote.]

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[1] A/HRC/26/31.

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Human Rights Council
Twenty-sixth session
Agenda item 3
Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development

Resolution adopted by the Human Rights Council

26/19 Human rights of migrants: mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants

The Human Rights Council,

Reaffirming the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which proclaims that all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights and that everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set out therein, without distinction of any kind, in particular as to race, colour, sex, religion or national origin,

Recalling all international norms and standards relevant to the human rights of migrants,

Recalling also Commission on Human Rights resolutions 1999/44 of 27 April 1999, 2002/62 of 25 April 2002 and 2005/47 of 19 April 2005, General Assembly and Human Rights Council resolutions on the human rights of migrants, and Council resolutions 8/10 of 18 June 2008 and 17/12 of 17 June 2011 entitled "Human rights of migrants: mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants",

Bearing in mind paragraph 6 of General Assembly resolution 60/251 of 15 March 2006,

Recalling its resolutions 5/1, on the institution-building of the Human Rights Council, and 5/2, on the Code of Conduct for Special Procedures Mandate Holders of the Council, of 18 June 2007, and stressing that the mandate holder shall discharge his or her duties in accordance with those resolutions and the annexes thereto,

Resolved to ensure respect for the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all migrants,

1. *Decides* to extend for a period of three years the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants, with the following functions:

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(*a*) To examine ways and means to overcome the obstacles existing to the full and effective protection of the human rights of migrants, recognizing the particular vulnerability of women, children and those undocumented or in an irregular situation;

(*b*) To request and receive information from all relevant sources, including migrants themselves, on violations of the human rights of migrants and their families;

(*c*) To formulate appropriate recommendations to prevent and remedy violations of the human rights of migrants, wherever they may occur;

(*d*) To promote the effective application of relevant international norms and standards on the issue;

(*e*) To recommend actions and measures applicable at the national, regional and international levels to eliminate violations of the human rights of migrants;

(*f*) To take into account a gender perspective when requesting and analysing information, and to give special attention to the occurrence of multiple forms of discrimination and violence against migrant women;

(*g*) To give particular emphasis to recommendations on practical solutions with regard to the implementation of the rights relevant to the mandate, including by identifying best practices and concrete areas and means for international cooperation;

(*h*) To report regularly to the Human Rights Council, according to its annual programme of work, and to the General Assembly, at the request of the Council or the Assembly, bearing in mind the utility of maximizing the benefits of the reporting process;

2. *Requests* the Special Rapporteur, in carrying out his or her mandate, to take into consideration relevant human rights instruments of the United Nations to promote and protect the human rights of migrants;

3. *Also requests* the Special Rapporteur, in carrying out his or her mandate, to request, receive and exchange information on violations of the human rights of migrants from Governments, treaty bodies, specialized agencies, special rapporteurs for various human rights questions and from intergovernmental organizations, other competent organizations of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations, including migrants' organizations, and to respond effectively to such information;

4. *Further requests* the Special Rapporteur, as part of his or her activities, to continue his or her programme of visits, which contribute to improving the protection afforded to the human rights of migrants and to the broad and full implementation of all aspects of his or her mandate;

5. *Requests* the Special Rapporteur, in carrying out his or her mandate, to take into account bilateral, regional and international initiatives that address issues relating to the effective protection of human rights of migrants, including the return and reintegration of migrants who are undocumented or in an irregular situation;

6. *Encourages* Governments to give serious consideration to inviting the Special Rapporteur to visit their countries so as to enable him or her to fulfil the mandate effectively;

7. *Also encourages* Governments to cooperate fully with the Special Rapporteur in the performance of the tasks and duties mandated, to furnish all information requested, to consider the implementation of the recommendations contained in the reports of the Special Rapporteur, and to react promptly to his or her urgent appeals;

8. *Requests* all relevant mechanisms to cooperate with the Special Rapporteur;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to give the Special Rapporteur all the human and financial assistance necessary for the fulfilment of his or her mandate.

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26 June 2014

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Human Rights Council
Twenty-sixth session
Agenda item 3
Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development

Resolution adopted by the Human Rights Council

26/20 Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities

The Human Rights Council,

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Guided also by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and other relevant human rights instruments,

Recalling the universality, indivisibility, interdependence and interrelatedness of all human rights and fundamental freedoms and the need for persons with disabilities to be guaranteed the full enjoyment of their rights and freedoms without discrimination,

Deeply concerned that, in all parts of the world, persons with disabilities continue to face barriers in their participation as equal members of society and violations of their human rights, and conscious that greater attention is needed to these challenges,

Recognizing the work of the Special Rapporteur on Disability of the Commission for Social Development, whose mandate will expire on 31 December 2014,

Recalling its resolutions 5/1, on institution-building of the Human Rights Council, and 5/2, on the Code of Conduct for Special Procedures Mandate Holders of the Council, of 18 June 2007, and stressing that the mandate holder shall discharge his or her duties in accordance with those resolutions and the annexes thereto,

1. *Reaffirms* the obligation of States to take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against persons with disabilities and to promote, protect and respect their human rights;

2. *Decides* to appoint, for a period of three years, a Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities, with the following mandate:

(*a*) To develop a regular dialogue and to consult with States and other relevant stakeholders, including United Nations agencies, programmes and funds, regional human rights mechanisms, national human rights institutions, national independent monitoring frameworks designated under article 33, paragraph 2 of the Convention on the Rights of

Persons with Disabilities, persons with disabilities and their representative organizations, and other civil society organizations to identify, exchange and promote good practices relating to the realization of the rights of persons with disabilities and their participation as equal members of society;

(*b*) To gather, request, receive and exchange information and communications from and with States and other relevant sources, including persons with disabilities and their representative organizations and other civil society organizations, on violations of the rights of persons with disabilities;

(*c*) To make concrete recommendations on how to better promote and protect the rights of persons with disabilities, including on how to contribute to the realization of internationally agreed development goals for persons with disabilities, including the Millennium Development Goals, how to promote development that is inclusive of and accessible to persons with disabilities, and how to promote their role as both agents for and beneficiaries of development;

(*d*) To conduct, facilitate and support the provision of advisory services, technical assistance, capacity-building and international cooperation in support of national efforts for the effective realization of the rights of persons with disabilities;

(*e*) To raise awareness of the rights of persons with disabilities, to combat stereotypes, prejudices and harmful practices that hinder their opportunity to participate in society on an equal basis with others, to promote awareness of their positive contributions and to inform persons with disabilities about their rights;

(*f*) To work closely with the special procedures and other human rights mechanisms of the Human Rights Council, the treaty bodies, in particular the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and other relevant United Nations agencies, programmes and funds, including the United Nations Partnership to Promote the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General on Disability and Accessibility, within their respective mandates, with a view to avoiding unnecessary duplication;

(*g*) To cooperate closely with the Conference of States Parties to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Commission for Social Development, including by participating in their annual sessions upon request;

(*h*) To integrate a gender perspective throughout the work of the mandate and to address multiple, intersecting and aggravated forms of discrimination faced by persons with disabilities;

(*i*) To report annually to the Human Rights Council, starting from its twenty-eighth session, and to the General Assembly, in accessible formats and according to their respective programmes of work;

3. *Calls upon* all States to cooperate with the Special Rapporteur in the performance of his or her mandate, including by providing all necessary information requested, and to give serious consideration to responding favourably to his or her requests to visit their countries and to consider implementing the recommendations made by the mandate holder in his or her reports;

4. *Encourages* all relevant stakeholders, including United Nations agencies, programmes and funds, regional human rights mechanisms, national human rights institutions, national independent monitoring frameworks, the private sector, donors and development agencies to cooperate fully with the Special Rapporteur to enable the mandate holder to fulfil his or her mandate;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to bring the reports of the Special Rapporteur to the attention of the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the Conference of States Parties and the Commission for Social Development for their information and to avoid unnecessary duplication;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to provide the Special Rapporteur with all the human, technical and financial resources necessary for the effective fulfilment of his or her mandate.

39th meeting
27 June 2014

[Adopted without a vote.]